

GEN. MEADE'S VICTORY.—The last battle in Pennsylvania, extending through several days and probably not finished at the last dates, has been the great battle of the war, and we trust that the result will be found the great Federal victory of the war. How suddenly gloom has been turned to glory by Gen. Meade and his Grand Army. The rebel host, flushed with former successes, marched into the loyal States sweeping everything before them and trusting that no power could withstand them, and few amounting almost to consternation and panic, seized upon the hearts of millions in the loyal States. But lo, that recently proud host, beaten and driven back day after day, and decimated and thinned decimated by slaughter and desertion, and pursued and hard-pressed by the victorious Union army, is now flying for life, and the great question is whether it can ever get back into Virginia except in the form of broken and scattered fragments.

According to appearances, the disaster in Pennsylvania to the rebel cause is an awful one. It seems to be one that can never be repaired. It appears like a mortal wound. The rebels in their pleasure have played a desperate game, and lost. We cannot see that a rational hope remains for them. Two such momentous Federal victories as those of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, achieved simultaneously, falling at the same moment like twin thunderbolts upon the rebellion, seem to leave it a blackened and blasted monument of God's and mankind's vengeance.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.—The event, for which the loyal heart of the nation has for months and months been hoping and longing and praying, is at length announced. Vicksburg is ours. The Union flag floats, the Union authority is established, over the strongest and the most important of all the rebel strongholds upon the continent. "The heroic city" so called in the Southern Confederacy, is surrendered unconditionally with all its army of twenty-four thousand men, its tremendous amount of artillery of all descriptions, and its great fortifications. Not by canals and ditches on the west of the Mississippi, but by entrenchments and breastworks and terrible fighting on the east side, this momentous result has been accomplished. The rebel military authorities have all admitted and proclaimed that the conquest of Vicksburg would be a dreadful if not a fatal blow to the Confederate cause, and that blow has fallen. The chief obstruction to the open navigation of the great river is at last removed, and now Gen. Grant, wearing the undying laurels of victory upon his beaming brow, can hasten with the great mass of his noble and magnificent army to drive away or capture or annihilate Gen. Johnston's army or to unite with the gallant Banks in overwhelming Port Hudson at once. There is nothing now in all the South and Southwest to withstand the Federal power.

The defence of Vicksburg, scarcely less than its conquest, has excited and will continue to excite the world's admiration. It will be burning theme upon the lips of generations to come after us. The long-belauged troops fought with a heroism not inferior to that of Leonidas and his Spartans. They endured hunger and thirst and toil and watching and weariness and sickness and danger and death as very few other troops on earth ever endured such evils. Alas that all this endurance was in a cause condemned by man and accursed by God. The result, achieved by our army at such a heavy cost of blood and suffering, is most richly worth the sacrifice. The people of the United States may well speak their joy in such an artillery-saluted and paint it in brilliant illuminations and torch-light processions. And it is one of the glories of the capture of Vicksburg that it was captured on the 4th of July. The event has made the immortal day dear and more blessed than ever to the American heart. What a celebration of our country's birth-day was up to Gen. Grant!

Of course Gen. Grant's next movement must depend upon circumstances that we cannot know. We may be assured that he will not be idle. If Gen. Johnston, startled by the fall of Vicksburg which he was sent with a great army to save, shall retreat toward Tennessee to reinforce Gen. Bragg, it is to be presumed that Gen. Grant, authorized by instructions from Washington, will, with a portion of his army at least, strengthen Gen. Rosecrans. The noble Army of the Cumberland must not be left to confront overwhelming numbers.

It is indeed a glorious coincidence, that at the very time, on the very day, when Gen. Meade was heading back and putting to rout the vast army of Virginia upon the fields of Pennsylvania, Gen. Grant was entering Vicksburg and capturing the whole of the veteran army there. These two great events, coincident in time and coincident in character, tell the doom of the rebellion. Heaven save our Southern brethren from any insane disposition to fight longer against destiny.

The Democrats, republishing a professed account of a speech delivered by Mr. Randall at Somerset, says:

The Louisville Journal publishes this and is silent, which, considering the circumstances, is equivalent to an indorsement.

Neither of the Editors of the Journal ever saw this account until it appeared in the columns of the Democrat. We do not endorse the account, nor will Mr. Randall, who was nominated on the platform of the Union party of Kentucky, and stands squarely upon the platform. Unquestionably the report is materially incorrect. We do not need the recent experience of Judge Bramlette to convince us of the untrustworthiness of newspaper reports of popular speeches in these exciting times; but that experience very strikingly illustrates the point. As a general thing in such cases the reporter consciously or unconsciously modifies the speech to suit his own notions and passions. The speech as reported is not the speech as delivered by the speaker but the speech as fancied by the reporter. It is not the speech as it was but the speech as the reporter thinks it ought to be. He comes about as near to the real speech as the radicals in general come to the real Union. This is notorious; and a candid adversary, no matter how hard set in public controversy, would not fail manfully to recognize the fact. But our adversaries in the pending controversy do not number candor amongst their virtues; and, besides, they are exceedingly hard set. We cannot pardon them; but in extenuation of the offence we frankly own that it is deemed necessary.

Now that Gen. Grant has captured Vicksburg, he can very speedily reinforce Gen. Banks by troops sent down the Mississippi in transports. He will certainly do this if it is deemed necessary.

If the American people had known on the 4th of July the full extent and magnitude of the victories just then achieved in Pennsylvania and Mississippi, the celebration would have been the most joyous and enthusiastic ever known since the declaration of our country's independence.

Let those who wish to see bright stars in the darkest night look at the American flag.

The great argument now with the enemies of the Constitution is that the Union and the Constitution cannot both be preserved; that the people must sacrifice either one or the other. If they will not consent to vote for us, we are assured that the Union must be broken up. This is the plea of a pitiful demagogue. He added: "The Central Committee of this body call a Convention of the Democratic party. The names on that Committee show what the result is to be, if they get control of this Commonwealth. These men will separate forever from their dear friends the Northern Democrats, and join the rebellion." Our neighbor said this just five months ago today. He then stood on the Union platform and acted with the Union party against this secession or self-styled Democratic party. Now he stands on the platform of the very men whom he then justly denounced as "original secessionists" with them against the Union party, and parades at the head of his columns a State ticket which displays the name of one of the most prominent of all these men. Yes, Grant Green, a conspicuous member of the secession Central Committee, is actually our neighbor's candidate for the office of Auditor of the State. Our neighbor has gone clear over to the camp of the "original secession." Of course he now also recognizes their new alias of the "Democratic party." Our neighbor has certainly changed sadly and wonderfully; but the character of the party to which he has gone over has not changed. It is the same treacherous and destructive party that it was when he characterized it as shown above. Now as then, "the names on that Committee show what the result is to be, if they get control of this Commonwealth. These men will separate from their dear friends, the Northern Democrats, and join the rebellion." Let our neighbor ponder the words in which he couched his better judgment and his nobler feeling. And let the public likewise ponder these words.

The Editor of the Democrat, referring to the platform of the Union party of Kentucky, says: "It is the argument of the abolitionists that the Constitution is that the Union and the Constitution cannot both be preserved; that if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. Such is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can be; that the people must sacrifice either the one or the other, but at every hazard must preserve both. This is the 'great argument' of the Union party of Kentucky; and in this argument the Democracy of the North joins with the Union party to save the Union; but the party which the people must sacrifice neither can be, if both are not preserved neither can

Departure of Trains.

Eastville, New Albany, and Chicago. R. R. Chicago Express—8:30 A. M. St. Louis Night Express—8:30 A. M. Toledo, Indianapolis, and Lexington R. R. Toledo, Indianapolis, and Lexington R. R. Express—8:30 A. M. Accommodation—8:30 A. M. Louisville and Nashville R. R. Passenger Train—8:30 A. M. Lebanon Train—8:30 A. M. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the East—7:30 A. M. Chicago, and the East—2:30 P. M. Night Train—8:30 A. M. Cincinnati, and the East—10:30 P. M.

DEFENCE OF THE CITY.—Don't omit to read the communication of our correspondent "Citizen."

The air has been full of rumors of raids for several days, and Morgan, Hines, and other rebel freebooters, would have to possess ubiquity to fill all the marvelous requisitions which have been drawn on the imagination as to their whereabouts. There are but few evidences of the presence of Confederate troops in our State, but every neighborhood where a knot of rebel sympathizers has been allowed to remain, has now its band of robbers, who go about the country armed, call themselves guerrillas, and steal whatever they can lay hands upon. Here and there a commissioned officer of the Confederates leads a gang, and perhaps masters his privates into the rebel service, but ninety-nine out of every hundred of the scamps who are now ravaging the State are nothing but highwaymen, burglars, incendiaries, horse-thieves, sheep-stealers, and chicken-robbers. They should be shot down like mad beasts in their tracks wherever caught; there should be no quarter extended to them, and, until this policy is adopted, we must expect that the atrocities of Shepherdstown, Maysville, and Christiansburg will be repeated. They are conducted on no principles of war, and those who comprise the gangs are outlaws. We hope our military authorities will give orders that a more stringent policy shall be pursued against them, and when any of them are taken, let them not be regarded as prisoners of war, subject to parole and exchange, but let them be tried and sent to the penitentiary, or, if life has been lost in their forays, let them be indicted for murder, and hung if convicted. Rebels have pursued a policy toward all bridge-burners, telegraph cutters, and railroad depredators which may be properly imitated when these sneaking assassins fall into our power. They are the meanest of thieves, who rob their victims of their valuables, and even their clothing, and the swiftest retribution should be visited upon them.

REBELS IN KENTUCKY.—At last, after many days' search and diligent inquiry, we have an inkling of the whereabouts and plans of the most mysterious and ubiquitous of individuals, John Morgan. It is impossible to tell one how where he will be the next; yet we can divine something of his plans now, as divulged by his friends and comrades, and by his own actions, he himself saying very little. We late last night, or rather early this morning, had a conversation with one of his captives, who escaped from his clutches only yesterday morning. The gentleman is a resident of Nashville, and tells a truthful story. He started from Nashville on the train due here Monday evening, and which was captured the same day near Shepherdsville. The train was halted eight miles beyond Elizabethtown, and the conductor informed that the rebels were only a few miles ahead, and waiting to capture it. Conductor Sweeney, who was in charge, backed to the first station, and telegraphed to this city for orders, and received a reply to come on, that there was no danger in the way. John Morgan's operator, Elsworth, sent the response to the inquiry for instructions. Sweeney proceeded as far as Crooked Creek, three miles beyond Shepherdsville, where hundreds of mounted rebel cavalry stood by the side of the road, who told him to stop or they would shoot him and throw the train off the track. He halted, and the train had nearly ceased moving when believing the rebels had no cannon, he rang the bell to run back, and the engine reversed steam. The cars commenced a retrograde motion, but a shell from a piece of artillery passed over them, warning the conductor that he must not try to escape. Reluctantly the order was given, and the train halted. There was a guard of about twenty men on board, who commenced firing at the approaching rebels, who were yelling like savage demons; but, after one or two ineffective volleys, the soldiers ran for dear life, pursued by the victorious rebels, who soon captured them. The passengers, among whom were a number of ladies, laid flat down on the floor of the cars to avoid the bolts that were passing above and through the train. The guerrilla thieves, after the soldiers were disposed of, turned their attention to the passengers, robbing every one who had money, clothing, or valuables. In some instances articles were returned, to their rightful owners through the influence of some ladies, rebel friends of Morgan, the train and all the passengers were sent back to Nashville, and started in that direction between eleven and twelve o'clock Monday night. It was first his intention to destroy it, but he was persuaded to forego his determination to do so. Morgan had with him precisely 3,000 men and two batteries of artillery—a part of which, by the way, he made the mail passengers pull out of the mud, where it had been left by the artillerymen. His intention was to come to Louisville, as obtained from his officers and men. He did not apprehend much difficulty in coming—thought our protecting forces here were very limited in number, and that with his veteran troops could soon dislodge them. He received much valuable information from the rebel ladies above mentioned, who exhibited unmistakable signs of joy at meeting him. He states that Buckner is in the State with from ten to twelve thousand men, and that he (Buckner) will immediately march on this city, the center of the country, corner of Ashby street and the Plaza, and have some force. The noise of grapevines, guns, firecrackers, &c., so annoyed the bridgeguard and his friends that they remonstrated, when a general fight ensued, in which several of both parties were more or less injured. They retreated to turn last night, but a guard was set up, which we, presume, prevented further trouble.

The rebels reported at different points east and west of this city are small scouting and reconnoitering parties of Morgan's band—nothing more.

A gentleman residing in this city was searched, yesterday morning for a rebel flag. He has two sons in the rebel army, one with the horse-chief Morgan, doubtless now in this State warring against his own hearthstone, the other in the Quartermaster's department of the rebel army; and, growing jubilant over the aspect of affairs, a nasty, filthy rag, dignified with the name of flag, was exhibited—flaunted in the faces of rebel soldiers, prisoners of war passing by. The information was transmitted to the military, who arrested the whole family and instigated a search for the rag, which was not found. The gentleman, wife, and daughter took the oath of allegiance to the United States—the Government they in secret do despise.

A deserter from the rebel army was released at Col. Mundy's headquarters yesterday on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. He wished to join a regiment in the Union army, and was granted permission to do so.

Martin Holman, a resident of this city, a shoemaker, came voluntarily before Major Fitch yesterday morning and took the oath of allegiance. He said he was going to enlist in the Federal army.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to Mr. L. A. French for copies of Fanny Kemble Butler's Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838-9, and a Memoir of the Life and Character of the late Theodore Frelinghuysen, by Talbot W. Chambers, both from the press of Harper & Brothers. After the ill-assorted marriage of Fanny Kemble with Pierce Butler, they passed a year on one of his plantations at the entrance of the Altamaha river on the coast of Georgia, and Fanny, who has a passion for writing as well as a demonstrative passion in all occasions, kept a journal for the eye of her friend Elizabeth Dwight Sedgwick, which is now given to the public inspection. With all her inherent prejudices, as an English woman, against slavery, she has shown a wonderful facility in selecting its darkest shades and exaggerating their intensity. Her book, therefore, will be eagerly devoured by the radical abolitionists, while those who are familiar with the "institution" will find great difficulty in recognizing its features as depicted by her.

The memoir of Frelinghuysen has evidently been a labor of love with its author, who was connected by marriage with his subject, and enjoyed many years of intimacy with him. Beloved in all his private relations, a zealous leader in all religious enterprises, with varied attainments and a purity of character which was proverbial, the history of his mental growth and development serves to show how nearly a mortal can reach towards absolute perfection. The memoir of a great and good man will be a valuable addition to the bibliographical literature of our country, and it exemplifies in a most charming manner the daily beauty of the walk of one who was a thorough and consistent Christian in all his relations with life, both public and private.

Morton and Co. have favored us with a copy of the proceedings in the Vallandingham case, including the court-martial, the protest, the application for a writ of habeas corpus, the arguments thereon, and the adverse opinion of Judge Lettivit. They are published in a new law volume by Rickett and Carroll, of Cincinnati, and make a useful book for future reference.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.—The most perfect *façade* of the last plates that have been issued, warranted to pass any bank in Dixie, five hundred dollars or five dollars. Perfect in paper, water marks, and signatures. Address, amount enclosed.

JOHN SEYMOUR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

P. S. Not less than five dollars sold.

JOHN SEYMOUR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—One hundred boxes barter soap, 50 boxes palm soap, 15 gross honey and glycerine soaps, and 10 gross assorted whitewashes for the face—all choice goods—for sale at wholesale and retail \$12.50.

TERMS cash and prompt.

JOHN SEYMOUR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Just received—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Plaster Cement, which is considered by those who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for iron, tin, metal roofs, &c. COOGESHAL, Box 127, Louisville P. O.

Sign of the Elastic Paint, Jeffersonville, 2nd and Fifth, Louisville.

W. F. FARRAR, Box 127, Louisville P

